

## **Historic, archived document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62.25

1923

# Indiana Nut Nursery

J. F. WILKINSON, Prop.

Rockport

Indiana MAR 21 1923

Producer of

U. S. Department of Agriculture

## High Grade Hardy Northern Nut Trees



### GREENRIVER

Seven year old budded GREENRIVER tree in nursery row bearing its fifth crop of 14 pounds of nuts in fall of 1922, in INDIANA NUT NURSERY



**PRICE LIST**  
Prices for spring of 1923.

---

**Pecan trees (budded or grafted)**

	Each
2 to 3 feet - -	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet - -	1.75
4 to 5 feet - -	2.00
5 to 6 feet - -	2.25
6 to 8 feet - -	2.50

---

**Black walnut trees (budded or grafted)**

	Each
2 to 3 feet - -	\$1.50
3 to 4 feet - -	1.75
4 to 5 feet - -	2.00
5 to 7 feet - -	2.25

---


Write for prices on quantities, also on large trees up to bearing size.

These prices include packing and delivery to transportation company.

Inspection certificate with each shipment.

---

**INDIANA NUT NURSERY**  
J. F. Wilkinson, Prop.  
Rockport, - Indiana.



Cluster of **BUSSERON** pecans, this cluster was produced on tree shown on back of catalogue

## FOREWORD

In presenting this, my annual nut tree catalog, it is my intention to give information to those not informed on the value of nut trees, and to better show the advantage of planting Budded or Grafted trees of these superior varieties over seedling trees of unknown varieties.

Nuts are becoming a staple article of food, instead of being considered a luxury. This is being realized more every day by the increase in demand and importation of nuts, and many who planted only a few trees in the past are now planting in commercial quantities.

From boyhood I have been a nut enthusiast, each fall gathering nuts and studying the habits of the trees, and from the early days of the Northern Nut Tree propagation have been actively engaged, and have several times been present at the locating of the parent trees of the now catalogued varieties.

The varieties listed herein are of the best Northern varieties known and are the results of diligent search of the combined efforts of the Northern Nut enthusiasts.

## WHAT TO PLANT

The construction of improved roads, better public buildings, higher taxes, and advanced labor prices make it necessary for one owning land to grow more profitable crops to meet the increasing expense, at the same time economize on land and labor.

Tree crops offer one of the best solutions, and one of the most permanent and profitable of all kinds is nut trees.

## WHY PLANT NUT TREES

Much can be said in favor planting nut trees. The Hardy Northern Nut Tree is not bothered by insects so common to fruit trees, therefore they do not need to be sprayed, and when the head of the tree is once formed no pruning is necessary.

Nuts are not perishable and do not require immediate harvesting or marketing, but may be kept without any special care from heat or cold.

Nut trees live to be very old and grow to be very large, and should be planted much farther apart than fruit trees.

Many old pecan trees in this section known by the oldest residents to be more than 100 years old, are still bearing bountiful crops of nuts. Many of these trees are more than 100 feet high and have a spread of from 60 to 80 feet.

For commercial plantings on high priced land, where it is necessary to grow grain crops while the trees are small, they should be planted from 60 to 80 feet each way, in this way they will interfere very little with cultivation, and being so few trees per acre the loss of ground will hardly be noticed, and by the time the trees shade the crops to any extent, the crop of nuts will be worth several times the amount lost in grain crops in that space, as the trees increase in size so will the nut crop.

Where land is set apart for orchard purposes only, nut trees may be planted as close as 20 feet each way, then to utilize the intervening space, smaller growth trees such as peach, or some other short lived tree may be planted between until the space is needed by the more permanent tree.

Nut trees should be limited to orchard planting. They may be planted along fence rows, ditch banks, in the poultry yard, or many waste places on farms could be made profitable with a few nut trees.

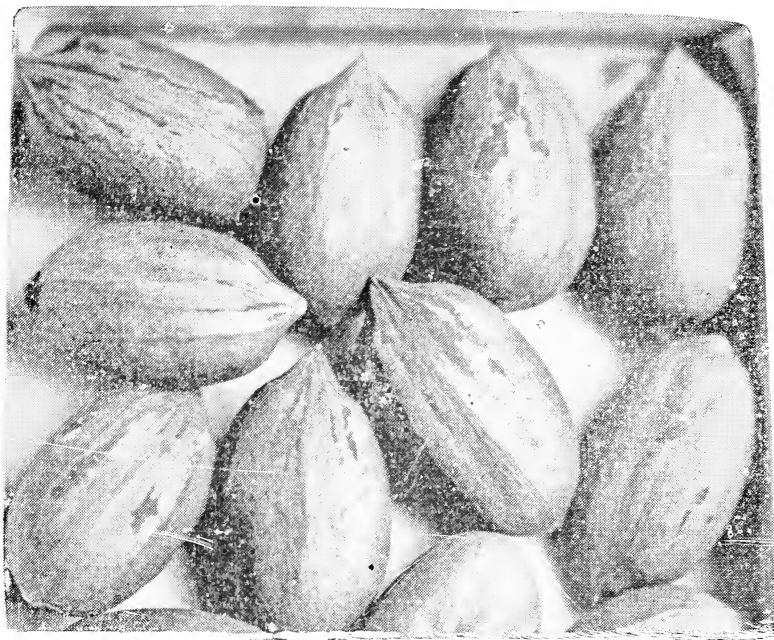


**GREENRIVER**

These nuts were produced on a four year old budded tree in nursery row in fall of 1919, this tree has not missed a crop since started bearing in 1917, tree shown on front cover page

They are also an ideal tree for the lawn, especially the pecan. It has beautiful foliage, clean bark, and does not shed its leaves until after severe frosts, and will yield a crop of nuts each fall.

Why plant maple, poplar, or other non-bearing trees on your lawn, when a pecan is just as ornamental, will produce as good shade and will reward you with a crop of valuable nuts?



### PCSEYS

These nuts are from the second crop produced by five year old top-worked tree in fall of 1919, this tree has missed only one crop since.

### PLANT ONLY BUDED OR GRAFTED TREES

As a nut tree will last for several generations too much care can not be used in selecting the tree to plant, that is, a budded or grafted tree of a known variety, should always be planted.

Never plant a seedling nut tree whose future product is always unknown until it produces a crop of nuts (which is usually several or many years later than a budded or grafted tree) then its product is most likely to be of undesirable quality.

About one-half of seedling pecan trees seldom ever bear, and of the half a very small per cent bear desirable nuts.

The chance of getting a desirable tree by planting a seedling is far too small to be considered.

The few varieties listed in this catalog were selected as the best from a search of many thousand trees.

After years of search and inquiry I do not know of a single instance where trees grown from nuts produced true to seed planted, but in almost every case trees grown from seed proved a disappointment.

One instance lately came to my notice where nuts from a superior tree were planted. From this planting there are now 180 trees in bearing, not one of the young trees produces nuts equal to seed planted, and not one is considered worthy of propagation, and not more than six are considered of value from a commercial standpoint.

Many plantings on a smaller scale with similar results may be found.

Avoid such disappointment by planting budded or grafted trees of known varieties. That will produce the valuable nuts desired.

### **BUDDED OR GRAFTED TREES BEAR EARLY**

Many have the belief that a pecan tree must be fifteen or twenty years old before it will bear. This belief is based on seedling trees which is true with them, but not so with a budded or grafted tree.

I have never had a budded or grafted tree to pass 8 years old without fruiting, most of them much younger. I have a few budded trees in nursery row now 7 years old that have produced 5 consecutive crops of pecans.

The question, how long will it take a budded pecan tree to bear, is asked so often, that I would say that from observation and experience, with good care they will come into bearing as early as apple trees.

### **HARDINESS**

The varieties propagated by me and listed herein are from parent trees whose native home is in the Hardy Northern Nut tree territory.

I do not handle any Southern varieties or propagate from any tree whose native home is any distance south of here. Therefore, my trees can be safely planted anywhere in the Northern Nut Tree territory.

My trees have stood a temperature of 26 degrees below zero without injury, and fruited the following summer.

Pecan trees are later than fruit trees to start growth in the spring, and are seldom subject to injury by late spring frosts.

### **YIELDS, PRICES, AND DEMAND FOR NUTS**

Having always lived in a pecan tree territory, and each fall spending much time gathering nuts, acquainted me with the bearing habits of nut trees, and the quality of nuts.

A few seedling pecan trees in this locality produce regular crops of good sized nuts, while a large majority of them produce inferior nuts or fail to produce at all.

I have often gathered a crop of nuts from a seedling tree that sold in the open market for more than the grain crop on an acre of land

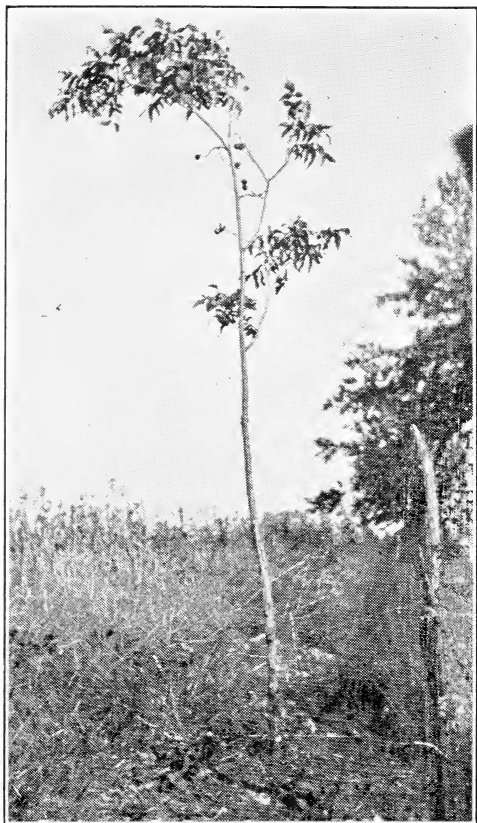


surrounding the tree. There are a few among the many seedling trees in this section that are very profitable, though only a very small per cent of these seedling trees that are annual bearers of desirable nuts.

Seedling pecan tree owners here look forward to nut gathering time as a money crop, if their trees were of the budded and grafted varieties their income would be much greater.

In selecting varieties for propagation, one of the first requirements is that the tree be a regular and prolific bearer.

The varieties listed in this catalog have been under our observation, and have splendid bearing records from good authority. Most of these parent trees have not missed more than one or two crops in the past twenty years. It is quite common for these trees to produce 200 to 300 and as high as 400 pounds of nuts in a single crop.



#### MAJOR

Three year old transplanted Major tree producing 10 nuts in fall of 1921, this tree produced 45 nuts in fall of 1922.

The price of nuts has been steadily advancing for the past twenty years.

My first gathering of pecans for profit was sold at six cents per pound. Lately I have paid thirty cents per pound for nuts from the same trees. This is from the native seedling trees.

Nuts of these fine varieties sell readily at fancy prices, with no limit to the demand, and no prospect of the demand being satisfied for many years.

The increasing demand is plainly shown by the increase in importation of nuts of all kinds as will be seen in the following.

### IMPORTATION OF NUTS

In the year 1905, the United States imported nuts of all kinds valued at \$6,154,515. This increased annually until in 1921 importations reached \$57,378,572. The increasing demand and advancing prices make nut tree growing a very profitable industry.

### LOCATION AND SOIL

My nursery is located in the Ohio Valley near Rockport, Indiana, near the E. & O. V. traction line, 25 miles east of Evansville, Indiana, which is considered the center of the northern pecan tree territory.

In this locality are thousands of native seedling nut trees of all sizes.

This being the natural home of the Hardy Northern pecan tree, my nursery stock is grown under natural conditions, giving them all the strength and vigor possible for a tree to have.

The soil in which my nursery is located is especially adapted for this, as it is underlaid with a strata of hard soil which discourages the downward growth of the tap root at a depth of about four feet, causing many lateral or feeder roots to develop near the surface that would not in a sandy or loose sub-soil. This gives my trees a superior system of lateral roots, making them easy to transplant and quick to start growth.

### WHERE NUT TREES MAY BE PLANTED

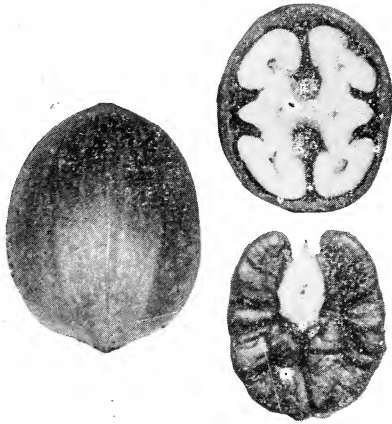
Nut trees will succeed on a wider range of soils than is generally known. Many have the belief that a pecan tree will succeed only in bottom land. This is a mistaken idea. While a pecan tree naturally likes moisture, the tap root goes very deep and will go to moisture.

I have pecan trees growing on clay land that are making excellent growth and bearing very young as will be seen by the cuts in catalog.

In a general way it might be said any good corn land (not underlaid with rock too near the surface) will grow good pecan trees.

Walnut trees are naturally adapted to upland, but will thrive on any well drained land.

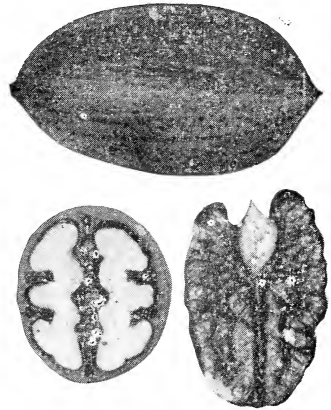
## VARIETIES OF PECANS



### MAJOR

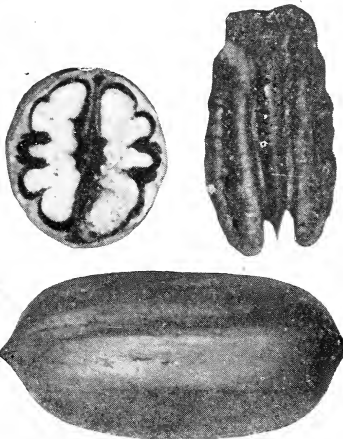
**MAJOR:** Originated in Henderson county, Ky. Parent tree very large, prolific and an annual bearer; nut medium to small almost round thin shell, plump kernel of fine quality, splendid cracker, an ideal nut for the confectioner.

same as the Busserson in size and shape.



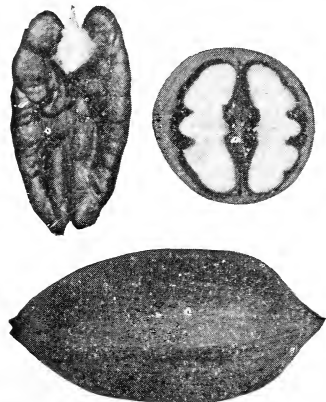
### WARRICK

**WARRICK:** Originated in Warrick county, Ind., tree medium size, hardy grower, good bearer, nut large, of good flavor, a desirable variety.



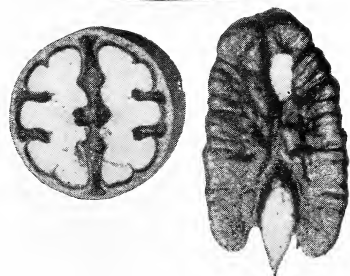
### INDIANA

**INDIANA:** Parent tree stands near the Busserson. Tree medium size, annual and very prolific bearer. The nut is very much the



### NIBLACK

**NIBLACK:** Originated near Vincennes, Ind. Parent tree an annual and prolific bearer, nut medium size, thin shell, splendid cracker, quality of kernel good.



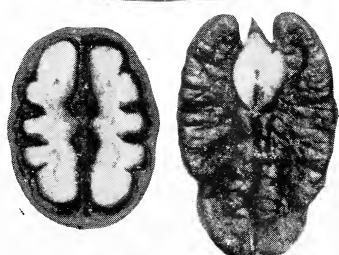
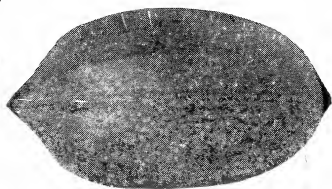
### KENTUCKY

**KENTUCKY:** Parent tree stands near Rockport, Ind. Tree very old and large, nut of beautiful yellow color with black markings, thin shell, plump kernel of good quality. Parent tree prolific and regular bearer.



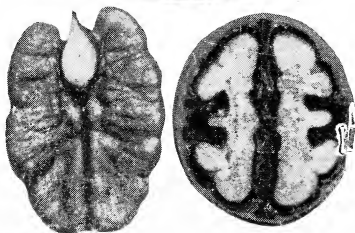
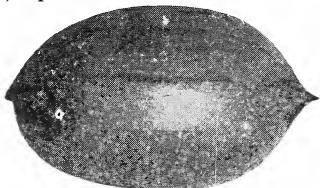
### BUSSERON

**BUSSERON:** Originated in Knox county, Ind. Parent tree very old and said to be one of the best bearing trees in this section; nut large, of good quality, medium shell, splendid kernel.



### POSEY

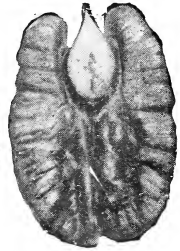
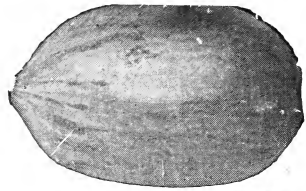
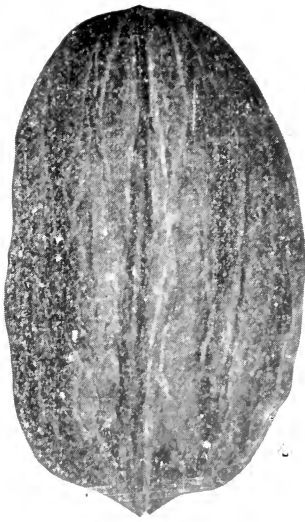
**POSEY:** Originated in Gibson county, Ind. Parent tree medium size, said to be a regular bearer but not so prolific as some other varieties. Nuts very large, thin shell, and an excellent cracker.



### GREENRIVER

**GREENRIVER:** Originated in Henderson county, Ky. Parent tree very large and prolific, and is a very regular bearer, nut of good size, plump kernel, of fine flavor, good cracker, a very desirable nut for home use as well as a favorite for the market.

pecan characteristics predominating.



### McALLISTER

McALLISTER: Parent tree stands in Posey county, Ind., is very large and old. In former years it is said to have borne abundant crops of well filled nuts, but of late years, on account of old age has filled irregularly. This tree is a hybrid, having quite a lot of hickory blood,

### BUTTERICK

BUTTERICK: Parent tree stands near Grayville, Ill. This tree is very old and a prolific bearer. It is known to have been in bearing for more than one hundred years in which time it is said to have missed only three crops. The nut is large, thin shell, plump kernel of good quality, a desirable variety in every way.

Pictures of all nuts are as nearly actual size as is possible to make them.

### BLACK WALNUTS

The black walnut is found growing in most parts of the United States as a natural forest tree, and has always been considered so common that its true value as a food producing tree has been overlooked.

On account of the high value of walnut lumber for special purposes, much of the walnut timber has been cut in the past few years, which has greatly reduced the supply of nuts.

As the food value of walnuts is becoming better realized and the supply of nuts decreased, the price has greatly advanced.

By careful search, several varieties have been found which are superior to the average nut and which are easily cracked and in most cases the kernels, with little effort, can be taken out in whole halves.

### MILLER

MILLER: Nut large, kernel of good quality, medium shell, good craker. Parent tree in Indiana.

### STABLER

STABLER: Nut medium size, quality of kernel good, an excellent cracker. Parent tree in Maryland.

### OHIO

OHIO: Nut medium size, thin shell, good cracker, kernel of good quality. Parent tree in Ohio.



### THOMAS

THOMAS: Nut large, medium shell, good cracker, quality of kernel good. Parent tree in Pennsylvania.

### GUARANTEE

I guarantee all my trees to be fresh stock, carefully packed and delivered to transportation company in first class condition, also to be true to label, and will replace on proper proof any trees that may not prove true to label, but will not be liable for further damages.

### REFERENCE

I am a member of the Northern Nut Growers' Association (W. G. Bixby, Baldwin, Nassau Co., N. Y. secretary) and on request bank reference and a list of satisfied customers will be sent as to my reliability, dealings, and the quality of my trees.

### TERMS

For immediate shipment, cash with order; on orders booked for future delivery, 50 per cent with order, balance due when stock is ordered shipped.

### SHIPPING

Express shipments advised and unless otherwise ordered, tree shipments will be made by express. If size or variety ordered should be exhausted, order will be filled with size or variety nearest like it unless otherwise stated.

Graftwood or budwood may be sent by parcel post.

### CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL AND AFTER PLANTING

If trees should be frozen on arrival place them either in a cold moist cellar or bury in moist earth until thoroughly thawed out before unpacking. This will be much better for trees than being thawed out rapidly. Then follow planting directions.

After being planted they should be mulched the first summer. After this they will readily respond to fertilization and cultivation.

If cultivation cannot be given, then mulch the second summer.

## WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT NUT TREES

Nut trees may be planted either spring or fall. As soon as trees are received they should be unpacked and heeled in, in a trench already dug for the purpose, not putting trees more than two deep in trench and covering all roots well with dirt until ready to set them. The hole for the tree should be well dug and large enough to allow all roots to be straight in the hole. In clay or hard soil, it is well to blast the hole using one half stick of dynamite to loosen up the sub-soil. When ready to set trees, take them from the trench few at a time and keep the roots well wrapped in wet Burlap, being very careful not to expose the roots to the wind and sun any more than is absolutely necessary.

Cut off all bruised or broken roots back to fresh wood. On small trees of the 2x3 ft. size it is not necessary to remove any of the top, but on large trees, especially those that have well branched tops, a part of the top should be removed to balance root system. Set trees about the same depth as they grew in the nursery, place roots as near as possible in the natural position, fill in with well pulverized dirt (preferably top soil) and pack dirt firmly around roots.

It is well to mulch trees with strawy manure. This keeps the ground from drying out, also fertilizes the tree without letting the manure come contact with the roots, which would be injurious to the tree. Nut trees require more care in transplanting, but with proper care will live as well as fruit trees.

### TO PROSPECTIVE NUT TREE PLANTERS

To those considering planting nut trees, I wish to say, that I have cut practically all my own budwood and graftwood from the parent pecan tree myself, and secured all my walnut cions from the parent trees through reliable parties, and most all trees in my mother block have fruited and every one has proven true to label.

The trees I am now offering are budded from these trees and with the utmost care used in every way, you can rest assured your trees will be true to label.

All of my trees are strictly Indiana grown, and from my list of satisfied customers, believe my trees to be equal in quality to any produced in the Northern Nut Tree territory.

My nursery is open for inspection at all times, and visitors are always welcome.

Any information in regard to nuts trees will be cheerfully given.

Nut trees return handsome profits, and their plantings is endorsed by the department of agriculture and leading horticulturists.

### WHAT OTHERS SAY

Dr. J. H. Kellog says: For those who would avoid the contributing cause of cancer, rheumatism and other grave disorders.—In nutritive value the nut far exceeds any and all other food substances.—American Nut Journal.

In comparing total values, a pound of pecans is worth, in nutri-

tive value two pounds of pork chops, three pounds of salmon, two and one-half pounds of turkey, or five pounds of veal.—Nut Grower.

Of all really valuable foodstuffs the nut possesses special properties which entitle it to first consideration as a food stuff.

The nut should no longer be considered a table luxury. It should become a staple article of food and may most profitably replace the pork and meats of various sorts which are inferior foods and are recognized as prolific sources of disease.—American Nut Journal.

The planting of nut trees along all the public highways of the country would in less than twenty years result in a crop, the food value of which would be greater than at present produced by the entire live stock industry of the country,

Dr. Kellog of the Battle Creek, Mich., sanitarium is a leading authority on dietitics.

Everyone who has a place to grow a tree should grow a nut tree. Why set trees for foliage alone when productiveness may also be combined? The apple, peach, pear, do this for us, it is true, but nut trees need no spraying and little care, live long and return a delicious products that gathers itself and keeps indefinitely without cold storage.— Dr. W. C. Deming, American Nut Journal.

Almost anyone can have an income of a few thousand dollars a year from nut orchards if he really cares to bring his initiative to bear upon the subject.—Dr. Robert T. Morris, American Nut Journal.

### THE PECAN TREE AN ORNAMENT

(By Prof. W. N. Hutt, Ex-State Horticulturist of North Carolina)

Few trees possess more distinctive beauty than the pecan. In a group one can even at a distance pick out the pecan trees at first glance, for there is something about them that marks them as different from all other trees.

The branches are strong and do not trail or droop to the ground, but retain their erect position, even when drenched with rain.

The bark of the tree is light in color and comparatively smooth, and does not shed nor scale off, even on very old trees.

It would be difficult to find another kind of tree possessing so many of the characteristics of what might be considered the ideal shade tree.

How much better it would be to have trees of this kind in lawns and houseyards, rather than unsightly sterile trees that one so commonly sees.

On any well kept lawn a pecan tree six or eight years old will be giving valuable shade, at the same time it will be giving also increasing crops of delicious nuts.

What would tend to the lasting permanence of a homestead than an avenue of pecan trees which would guard it for a century or more?

### TOP WORKING

Those having small natural growth seedling nut trees, or trees



from seed they have planted, can have them top worked to these fine varieties and made valuable trees.

This may be done either by grafting in the spring or by budding in the summer.

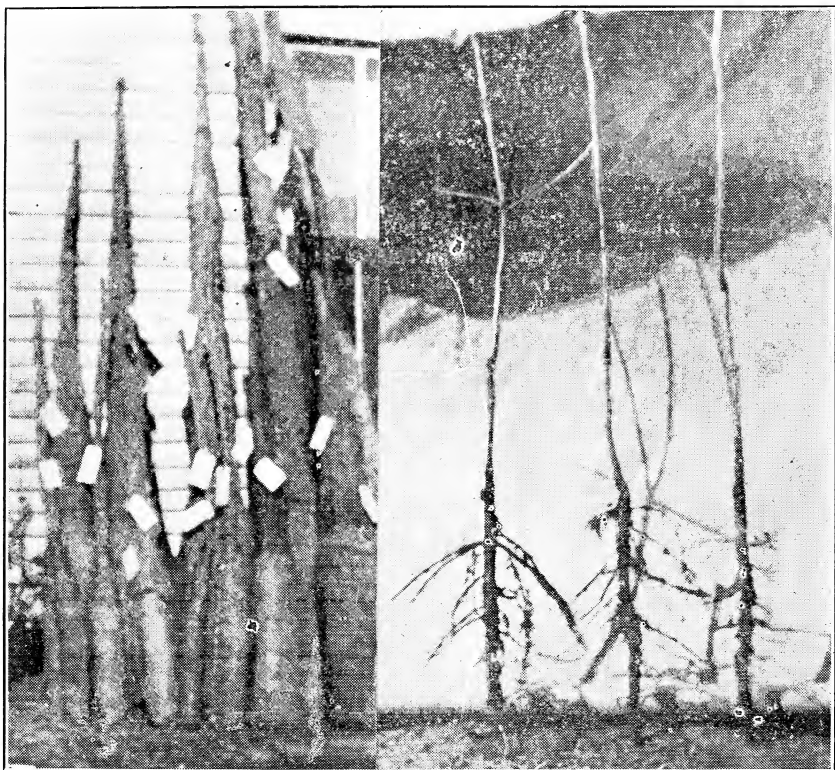
A top worked tree will come into bearing in a few years.

Each season I do a limited amount of this work for others and will be glad to give you an estimate on your job on request.

### INFORMATION

Subscribe for the American Nut Journal, published by American Fruits Pub. Co., Rochester, New York, for the latest information on nut culture and food value of nuts.

The American Nut Journal is the official journal of both the Northern Nut Growers' Association and the National Nut Growers' Association.



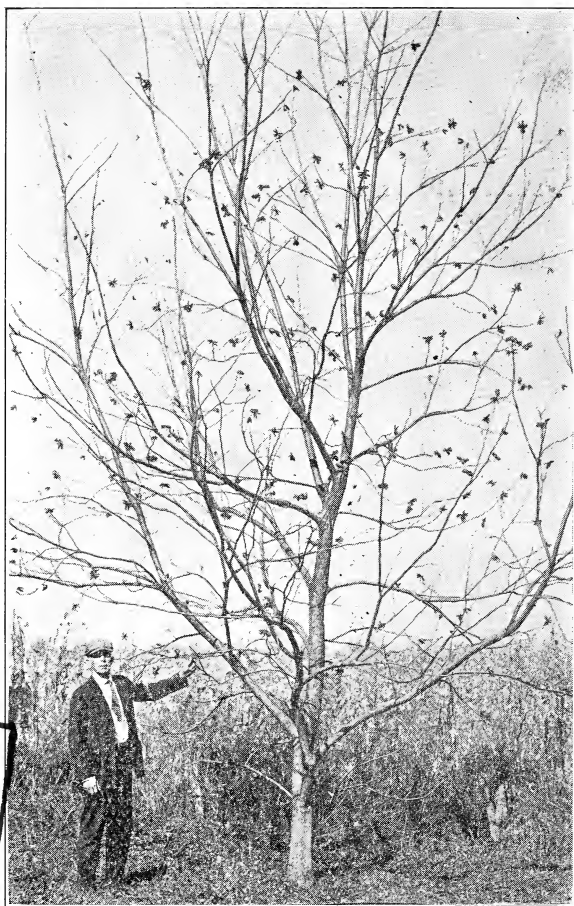
On the left are bundles of trees packed ready for shipment. On the right are three pecan trees dug ready for packing, showing root systems grown by my trees in natural nut tree soil. Much care is used in digging and packing for the future of the tree and the benefit of the planter.

To Mr. A. E. Corbett

Bureau Plant Industry

Washington, D. C.

Sept. 29, 1922



### BUSSERON

Nine year old transplanted BUSSERON tree bearing its third crop of 18 pounds of nuts in fall of 1922, in INDIANA NUT NURSERY

At 50c per pound and 17 trees per acre this would have been a return of \$153.00. To what can you plant an acre that would be more profitable, with as little care and expense and with increasing crops as the trees increase in size.

